

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt  
European Patent Office  
Office européen des brevets



(11)

**EP 0 704 820 A1**

(12)

## EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:  
03.04.1996 Bulletin 1996/14

(51) Int Cl.<sup>6</sup>: **G06K 19/077**

(21) Application number: **95306565.3**

(22) Date of filing: **18.09.1995**

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
**DE FR GB**

(30) Priority: **22.09.1994 JP 254756/94**

(71) Applicants:  
• **YAMAICHI ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.**  
Ohta-ku, Tokyo (JP)  
• **KABUSHIKI KAISHA TOSHIBA**  
Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa-ken 210, Tokyo (JP)

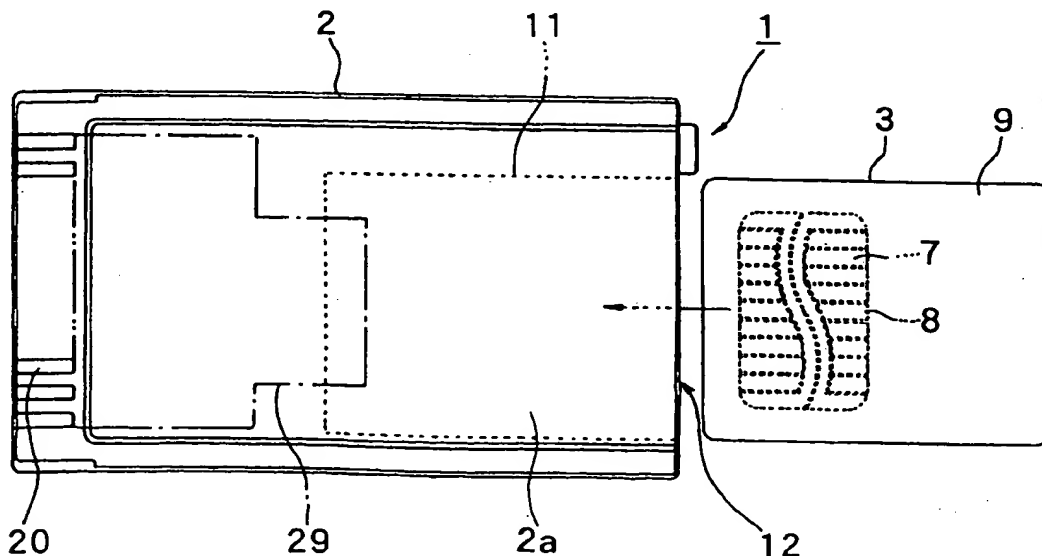
(72) Inventors:  
• **Ito, Toshiyasu**  
Togane-shi, Chiba-ken (JP)  
• **Iwasaki, Hiroshi**  
Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken (JP)  
• **Ohara, Minoru**  
Ome-shi, Tokyo (JP)

(74) Representative: **Ben-Nathan, Laurence Albert**  
Urquhart-Dykes & Lord  
91 Wimpole Street  
London W1M 8AH (GB)

(54) **Memory card**

(57) A memory card (1) to be inserted into an electronic device (4) so as to add a memory function, the memory card comprising a parent card (2) and a child card (3), the child card including a semiconductor memory element and a lead as an external terminal of the memory element, the parent card including a child card receiving portion and a child card insert port (12) for inserting the child card into the child card receiving portion through the child card insert port, a contact to be contacted with the lead of the child card within the child card receiving portion (11), and a contact opening/closing slide plate for causing a contacting portion of the contact to be shifted to a position able to contact with the lead (7) while moving in the child card insert direction pushed by the child card, and a connector element to be subjected to contact the electronic device.

**FIG. 1(A)**



**EP 0 704 820 A1**

## Description

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### [Field of the Invention]

This invention relates to a memory card to be used for an electronic device such as a computer, a word processor, etc.

#### [Brief Description of the Prior Art]

The memory card is used for being inserted into a receiving port of a personal computer and a word processor for the purposes of adding a required memory function to those electronic devices. To this end, the memory card has specifications prepared in accordance with a standard enabling the memory card to be received in those electronic devices. Memory cards of this type are of a single function and the function which can be added by a single card is limited. For this reason, users must prepare a plurality of memory cards.

Recently, in order to obviate the above inconveniences, there is an attempt to make a so-called card-in-card in which a child card having a memory element can be removably inserted into a parent card which is formed in accordance with a standard. However, realization is still awaited.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to provide a memory card of a so-called card-in-card type capable of extensively increasing the function of an electronic device to which the memory card is applied.

To achieve the above object, there is essentially provided a memory card to be inserted into an electronic device so as to add a memory function, the memory card comprising a parent card and a child card, the child card including a semiconductor memory element and a lead as an external terminal of the memory element, the parent card including a child card receiving portion and a child card insert port for inserting the child card into the child card receiving portion through the child card insert port, a contact to be contacted with the lead of the child card within the child card receiving portion, and a contact opening/closing slide plate for causing a contacting portion of the contact to be shifted to a position able to contact with the lead while moving in the child card insert direction pushed by the child card, and a connector element to be subjected to contact the electronic device.

The contact opening/closing slide plate can also be served as a card tray for receiving the child card.

The contact opening/closing slide plate may have a contact guide groove for guiding the contacting portion of the contact when the slide plate moves, and a contacting hole formed in an inner bottom surface of the contact guide groove and adapted to allow insertion and

withdrawal of the contacting portion so as to be brought into and out of contact with the lead while the contact opening/closing slide plate is moving.

The parent card may include injection means for causing a rear end of the child card to be projected outwardly from the child card insert port by moving the contact opening/closing slide plate in an opposite direction to the child card insert direction.

The novel features which are considered characteristic of this invention are set out in the appended claims. The invention itself, however, together with additional objects and advantages thereof will be best understood from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings which illustrate, by way of example only, a preferred embodiment of this invention.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1(A) is a plan view of a parent card and a child card, and Fig. 1(B) is a sectional view showing a child card on an enlarged scale;

Fig. 2 is a plan view showing the parent card and the child card inserted in the parent card;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of an upper surface of a contact opening/closing slide plate;

Fig. 4(A) is a perspective view of a lower surface of the slide plate, and Fig. 4(B) is a sectional view showing a part of the slide plate on an enlarged scale;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a lower surface of an assembly of the slide plate and an eject means;

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of an upper surface of the assembly;

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a contact holder;

Fig. 8 is a perspective view showing a relation between the slide plate and contacts;

Fig. 9 is a sectional view of a memory card having the parent card and the child card inserted in the parent card, showing an early stage of insertion of the child card;

Fig. 10 is a sectional view of the memory card, showing a state in which insertion of the child card into the parent card is finished;

Figs. 11(A), 11(B) and 11(C) are sectional views showing initial operating states of the contacts for grounding, for a power source and for a signal, and the slide plate;

Figs. 12(A), 12(B) and 12(C) are sectional views showing progressed operating states from Fig. 11;

Figs. 13(A), 13(B) and 13(C) are sectional views showing further progressed operating states from Fig. 12;

Figs. 14(A), 14(B) and 14(C) are sectional views showing still further progressed states from Fig. 13.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

One preferred embodiment of the present invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Referring first to Figs. 1 and 2, reference numeral 1 denotes a memory card to be inserted in an electronic device 4 such as a personal computer, a word processor or the like, in order to add a predetermined memory function to the electronic device or change the memory function. This memory card 1 comprises a parent card 2 removably inserted into a receiving port 5 of the electronic device 4, and an exchangeable child card 3 removably inserted into the parent card 2.

As shown in Fig. 1(B), the child card 3 comprises an IC card 8 having an IC chip 6 as a memory element and leads 7 as external terminals thereof, and a base plate 9 to which the IC card 8 is intimately attached. The IC chip 6 and the leads 7 are intimately attached to the upper surface of the IC card 8.

The base plate 9 is an IC chip carrier having an external shape suitable to be inserted into the insert port of the parent card 2. The IC chip 6 is selectively adhered to the base plate 9 by the IC card 8.

A recess 10 is formed in the upper surface of the base plate 9 and the IC card 8 is adhered to an inner bottom surface of the recess 10 so that the IC card 8 does not project from the upper surface of the base plate 9. The foregoing arrangement provides a multiple construction.

On the other hand, as shown in Figs. 9 and 10, as well as elsewhere, the parent card 2 has a child card receiving portion 11 for receiving the child card 3. The upper and lower surface plates of the parent card 2 are made of a metal plate, thereby defining shield plates 2a and 2b. The parent card 2 has a child card insert port 12 formed in one end thereof. The child card 3 is removably inserted into the child card receiving portion 11 through the child card insert port 12.

The child card 3 is inserted into the receiving portion 11 formed in the parent card 2 through the child card insert port 12 and brought into electrical contact with contacts 13 disposed in the receiving portion 11. As shown in Fig. 7, the contacts 13 are arranged in array on and held by a flat holder 14. The holder 14 is attached to the upper surface of a wiring board 28 so that the contacts 13 can be connected to a wiring pattern on the wiring board 28. By disposing the contacts 13 in the child card

receiving portion 11 of the parent card 2, the contacts 13 can be contained in the parent card 2.

By this, the contacts 13 are arranged in array in a perpendicular direction to the insert direction of the child card 3.

As typically shown in Fig. 11, the contacts 13 comprise grounding contacts 13a, power source contacts 13b, and signal contacts 13c. The contacts 13a, 13b and 13c are restricted by a contact opening/closing slide plate 15 contained in the child card receiving portion 11 of the parent card 2 and sequentially brought into and out of contact with the leads 7 of the child card 3 in predetermined order.

As typically shown in Fig. 9, the contact opening/closing slide plate 15 is contained in the child card receiving portion 11 in the parent card 2 such that the contact opening/closing slide plate 15 can reciprocally move in the insert direction of the child card 3.

The contact opening/closing slide plate 15 is pushed by the child card 3 inserted through the child card insert port 12 and caused to move reciprocally in the insert direction of the child card 3. As shown in Figs. 3 to 5, the contact opening/closing slide plate 15 is provided with a front abutment member 16 which is to be pushed by a front end of the child card 3, and a pair of side rulers 17 for restricting the side surfaces of the child card 3. When the child card 3 is inserted through the child card insert port 12, the left and right side edges of the child card 3 are restricted by the side rulers 17 and the front end of the child card 3 is brought into abutment with the front abutment member 16, thereby correctly positioning the child card 3. The front abutment member 16 is pushed by the front end of the child card 3 so that the contact opening/closing slide plate 15 is caused to move in the insert direction of the child card 3.

In the course of the movement of the contact opening/closing slide plate 15, the contacts 13a, 13b and 13c are sequentially controlled so that they are brought into contact with corresponding leads 7 in a predetermined order.

The contact opening/closing slide plate 15 is also served as a card tray for receiving the child card 3 while restricting the child card 3 with the front abutment member 16 and the side rulers 17. The contact opening/closing slide plate 15 is also functioned as a means for controlling the opening/closing operation of the contacts 13 in synchronism with insertion of the child card 3.

As shown in Figs. 3 and 4, as well as elsewhere, the contact opening/closing slide plate 15 is disposed opposite the contacts 13. The contact opening/closing slide plate 15 is also provided at an opposing surface with contact guide grooves 18 for guiding contact portions of the contacts 13. The contact guide grooves 18 are formed in the upper surface of the contact opening/closing slide plate 15 long in the insert direction of the child card 3 and arranged in parallel relation at equal pitches as the contacts. With the contact portions of the contacts 13 resiliently contacted with the inner bottom surfaces of the

guide grooves 18, the contact opening/closing slide plate 15 is moved together with the child card 3.

As shown in Figs. 3 and 8, each contact guide groove 18 is provided at the inner bottom surface thereof with a contact hole 19 through which a corresponding contact 13 appears and disappears during the process of movement of the contact opening/closing slide plate 15.

The contact hole 19 is opened at the inner bottom surface of the contact guide groove 18 and also opened at the lower surface, this lower surface being disposed opposite the upper surface in which the guide grooves 18 are formed, of the contact opening/closing slide plate 15. As typically shown in Fig. 10, the contacts 13 are brought into pressure-contact with corresponding leads 7 of the child card 3 through the contact holes 19.

That is, as shown in Fig. 9, the contact portions of the contacts 13 are received in the contact guide grooves 18 and resiliently contacted with the bottom surfaces of the grooves 18. In that state, when the contact opening/closing slide plate 15 is moved, the contact portions of the contacts 13 are guided by the guide grooves 18. When the contact opening/closing slide plate 15 reaches a predetermined moving position, the contact portions of the contacts 13 are faced with corresponding contact holes 19 and resiliently brought into the contact holes 19 so as to be exposed from opposite side with respect to the side where the guide grooves 18 are formed and contacted with corresponding leads 7 of the child card 3 under pressure.

As shown in Figs. 11 to 14, owing to a provision of the contact holes 9, the contacts 13a, 13b, and 13c are sequentially brought into contact with corresponding leads 7 in predetermined order.

Insertion of the child card 3 into the parent card 2 can provide a card-in-card state. The memory card 1 thus constructed is inserted into the receiving port 5 of the electronic device 4 and brought into contact with the electronic device 4 by a connector element 20 disposed on a front end of the parent card 2. The memory function provided to the child card 3 is provided to the electronic device 4 by the parent card 2 through the leads 7 and contacts 13. The connector element 20 is connected to the contacts 13 through the wiring pattern 29 on the wiring board 28.

The parent card 2 contains a means for ejecting the child card 3. This eject means causes the contact opening/closing slide plate 15 to move in the opposite direction to the insertion direction of the child card 3 so that a rear end of the child card 3 projects outwardly from the child card insert port 12 for the purpose of easy removal.

For example, Figs. 5 and 5 show a concrete example of the eject means. As illustrated, the contact opening/closing slide plate 15 is superimposed on the inner surface of a cover 27 integral with the parent card 2 and the front abutment member 16 and side rulers 17 of the slide plate 15 are brought into abutment with the inner surface of the cover 27. By doing this, a child card re-

ceiving space 11' is formed between the slide plate 15 and the cover 27. One end of the child card receiving space 11' is opened to define the afore-mentioned child card insert port 12. Guide pieces 21 disposed on the cover 27 are brought into engagement with left and right edge portions of the slide plate 15. As a consequence, the slide plate 15 is held by the cover 27. The slide plate 15 is reciprocally slid guided by the guide pieces 21 and the inner surface of the cover 27.

On the other hand, an eject lever 22 is disposed adjacent to one side of the slide plate 15. The eject lever 22 and the slide plate 15 are connected by a link 23 so that the eject lever 22 can slide in the insert direction of the child card 3. The arrangement being such that when the eject lever 22 is pushed, the slide plate 15 is moved through the link 23.

For example, one end of the link 23 is pivotally connected to the eject lever 22 and the other end is pivotally connected to the slide plate 15. An intermediate portion of the link 23 is pivotally supported on that surface (lower surface) of the parent card 2 where the cover 27 is not disposed (i.e., the cover 27 is disposed on the upper surface). As a consequence, a pushing force of the eject lever 22 is transmitted to the link 23 through the pivotal point 24 and the link 23 is pivoted about the pivotal point 25. This pivotally moving force is applied to the pivotal point 26, so that the slide plate 15 is moved. Movement of the slide plate 15 in the opposite direction to the insertion direction of the child card 3 causes the front abutment member 16 to push the child card 3. As a consequence, the rear end of the child card 3 projects outwardly from the insert port 12.

In contrast, when the child card 3 is inserted, the slide plate 15 is moved in the insertion direction of the child card 3. This moving force is applied to the eject lever 22 through the link 23, thereby to push the eject lever 22 into a position where the lever 22 is located before being pushed. In that position, the eject lever 22 waits for the next ejecting operation.

In the manner as mentioned above, the child card 3 can be exchanged.

As described above, the contact opening/closing slide plate 15 co-acts with the child card 3, and further co-acts with the contacts 13, so that the grounding contacts 13a, power source contacts 13b and signal contacts 13c are sequentially operated. This procedure will be described with reference to Figs. 11 to 14.

As mentioned above, the contact opening/closing slide plate 15, which is also served as the card tray, is moved in the insertion direction of the child card 3 together with the child card 3 when the child card 3 pushes the front abutment member 16. During the initial process of inserting operation of the child card 3, as shown in Figs. 11(A), 11(B) and 11(C), any of the contact portions of the grounding contacts 13a, power source contacts 13b and signal contacts 13c are resiliently contacted with the bottom surfaces of the guide grooves 18 and are not in contact with the leads 7.

Then, as shown in Figs. 12(A), 12(B) and 12(C), when the contact opening/closing slide plate 15 is further moved with the progress of insertion of the child card 3, first, as shown in Fig. 12(A), the contact holes 19 are faced with the contact portions of the grounding contacts 13a. The grounding contacts 13a are brought into the contact holes 16 by their own restoring force, while sliding along the guide grooves 18. As a consequence, the contact portions of the grounding contacts 13a start contacting with the corresponding leads 7 under pressure.

On the other hand, as shown in Figs. 12(B) and 12(C), the power source contacts 13b and the signal contacts 13c are resiliently contacted with the inner bottom surfaces of the guide grooves 18 in the neighborhood of separate contact holes 19 and are in a non-contact state.

Next, as shown in Figs. 13(A), 13(B) and 13(C), when the slide plate 15 is further moved with the progress of insertion of the child card 3, as shown in Fig. 13(B), the contact portions of the power source contacts 13b are faced with the contact holes 19 and the contact portions are resiliently brought into the contact holes 19 so as to be contacted with the power source leads 7 under pressure.

On the other hand, as shown in Fig. 13(A), the grounding contacts 13a are slid on the surfaces of the corresponding leads 7 while maintaining their electrical contact with the grounding leads 7. As shown in Fig. 13(C), the signal contacts 13c are resiliently contacted with the inner bottom surfaces of the guide grooves 18 and are in a non-contact state.

Next, as shown in Figs. 14(A), 14(B) and 14(C), when the slide plate 15 is further moved with the progress of insertion of the child card 3, as shown in Fig. 14(C), the contact portions of the signal contacts 13c are faced with the contact holes 19 and the contact portions are resiliently brought into the contact holes 19 so as to be contacted with the signal leads 7 under pressure.

On the other hand, the grounding contacts 13a and power source contacts 13b are slid on the surfaces of the leads 7 while maintaining their electrical contact with the leads 7.

The signal contacts 13c are also slid on the surfaces of the leads 7 and provide the state of Fig. 14(C). Frictional sliding movement of the respective contacts 13a, 13b and 13c along the surfaces of the leads 7 provides a so-called wiping effect. As a consequence, a high reliable electrical contact can be obtained.

According to the present invention, a child card is removably inserted (therefore, the child is exchangeable) into a parent card, thereby to obtain an electrical connection therebetween. This arrangement of the present invention makes it possible to adequately realize the so-called card-in-card type memory card and enhances its practical use. Accordingly, simply by exchanging the child card to another child card while having a single parent card, the intended purposes for adding/changing the function of an electronic device can effectively be achieved. Thus, the user's requirement of

many ways of use of an electronic device is appropriately fulfilled by the present invention.

Although the invention has been described in connection with a preferred embodiment thereof, it will be appreciated that many modifications and variations will readily occur to those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

## 10 Claims

1. A memory card to be inserted into an electronic device so as to add a memory function, said memory card comprising a parent card and a child card, said child card including a semiconductor memory element and a lead as an external terminal of said memory element, said parent card including a child card receiving portion and a child card insert port for inserting the child card into said child card receiving portion through said child card insert port, a contact to be contacted with the lead of said child card within said child card receiving portion, and a contact opening/closing slide plate for causing a contacting portion of said contact to be shifted to a position able to contact with said lead while moving in the child card insert direction pushed by said child card, and a connector element to be subjected to contact said electronic device.
2. A memory card according to claim 1, wherein said contact opening/closing slide plate is also served as a card tray for receiving said child card.
3. A memory card according to claim 1, wherein said contact opening/closing slide plate has a contact guide groove for guiding said contacting portion of said contact when said slide plate moves, and a contacting hole formed in an inner bottom surface of said contact guide groove and adapted to allow insertion and withdrawal of said contacting portion so as to be brought into and out of contact with said lead while said contact opening/closing slide plate is moving.
4. A memory card according to claim 1, wherein said parent card includes injection means for causing a rear end of said child card to be projected outwardly from said child card insert port by moving said contact opening/closing slide plate in an opposite direction to said child card insert direction.

FIG. 1(A)

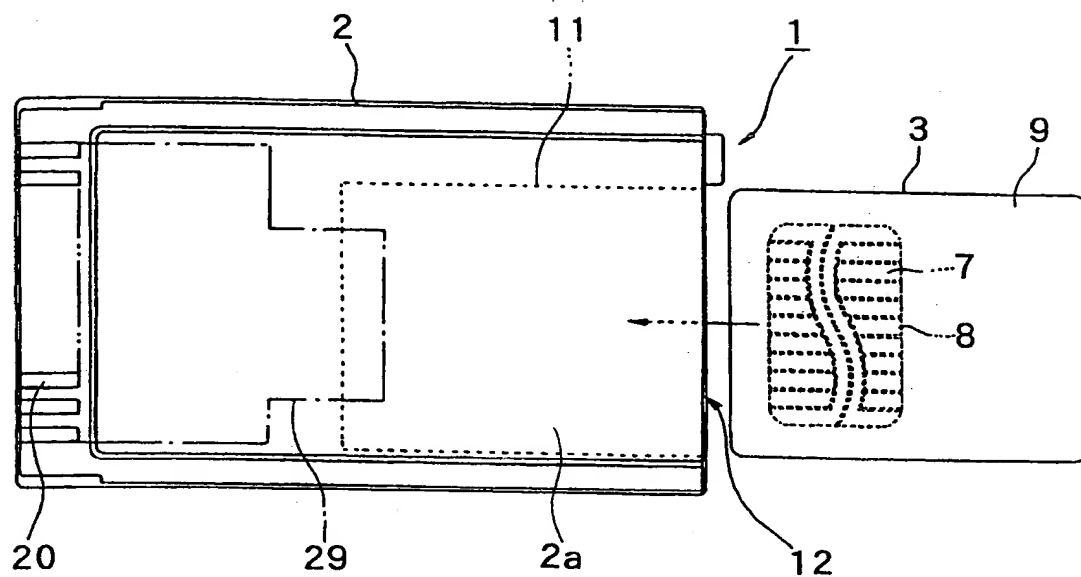


FIG. 1(B)

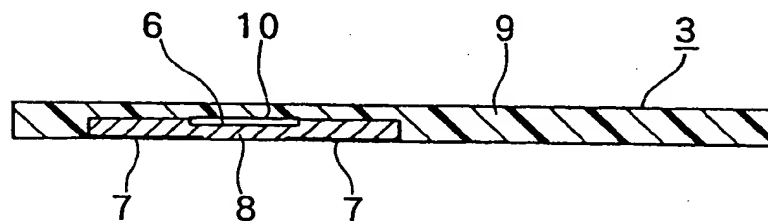


FIG.2

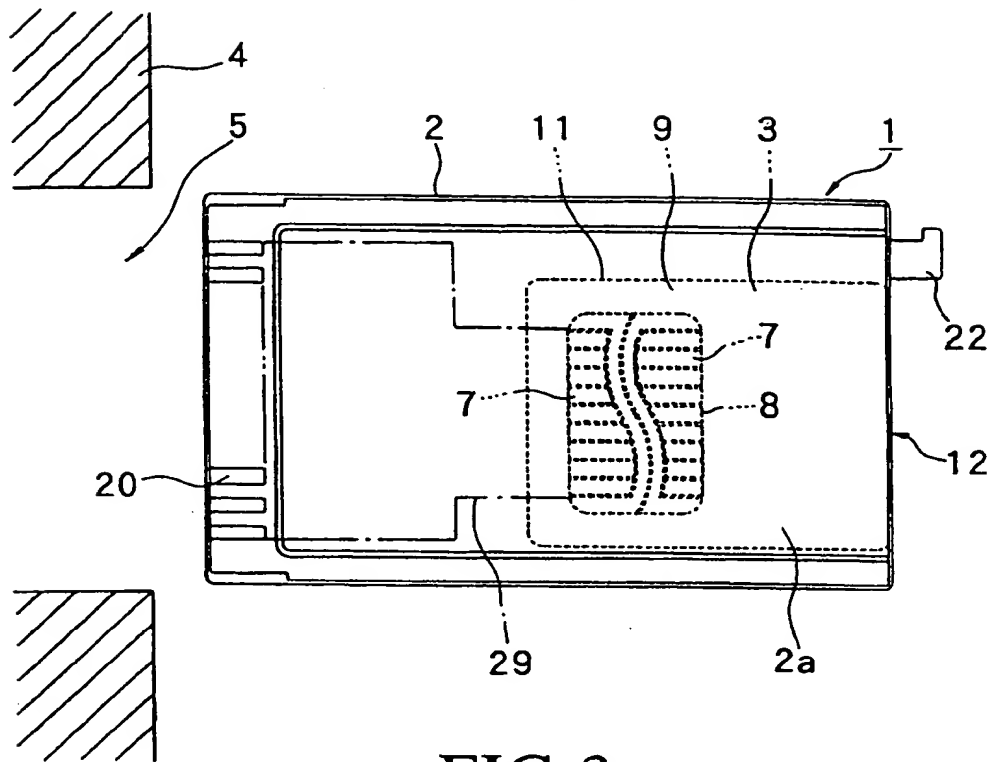


FIG.3

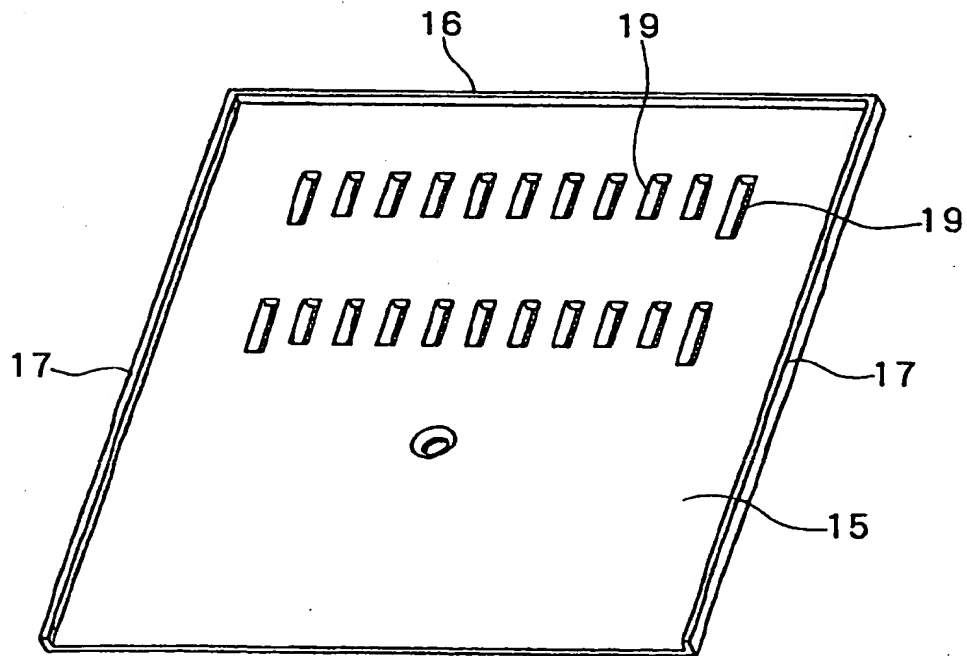


FIG.4(A)

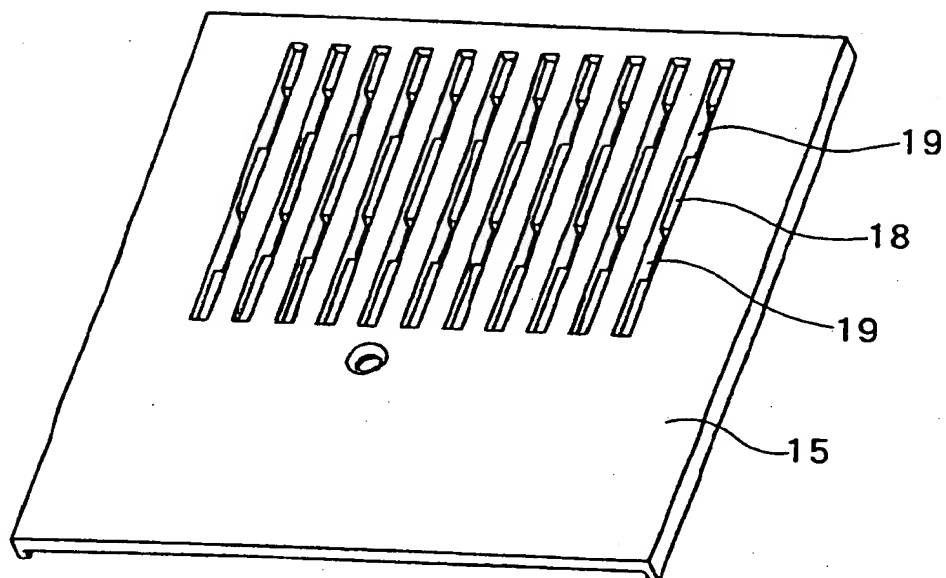


FIG.4(B)

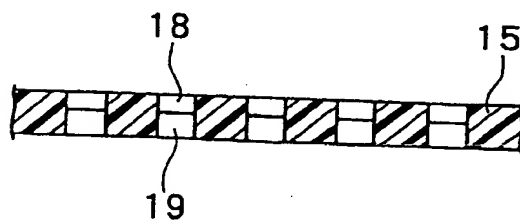




FIG.5

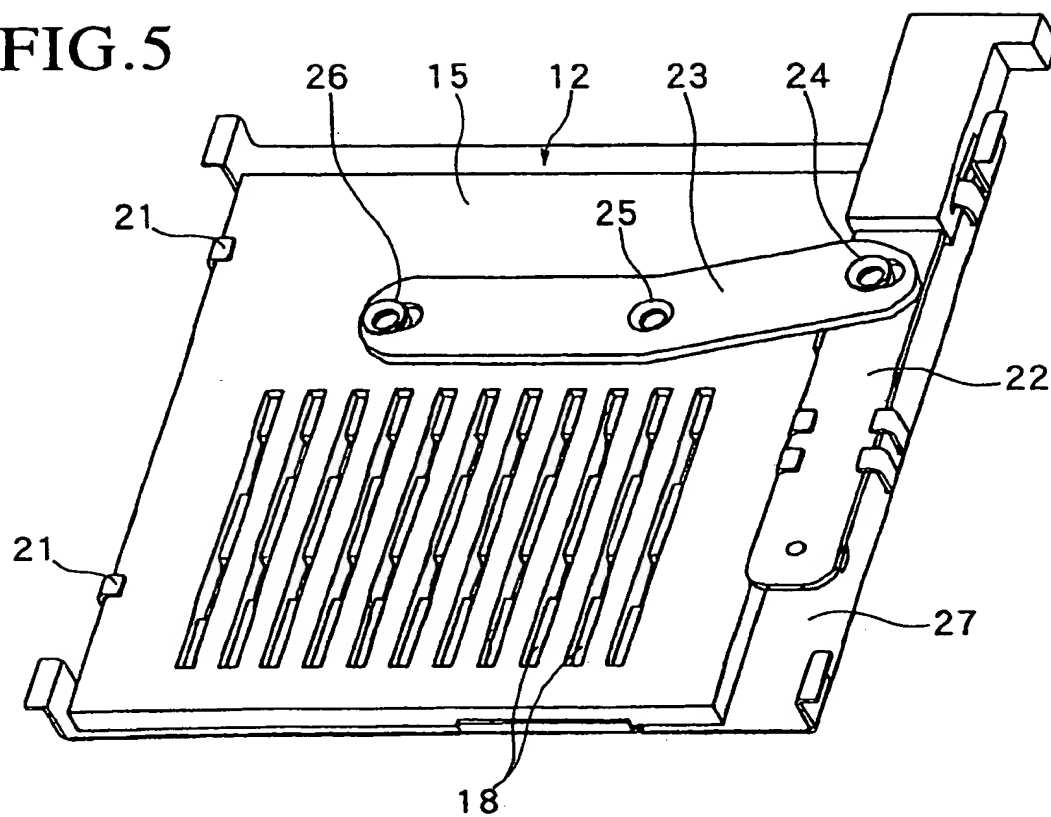


FIG.6

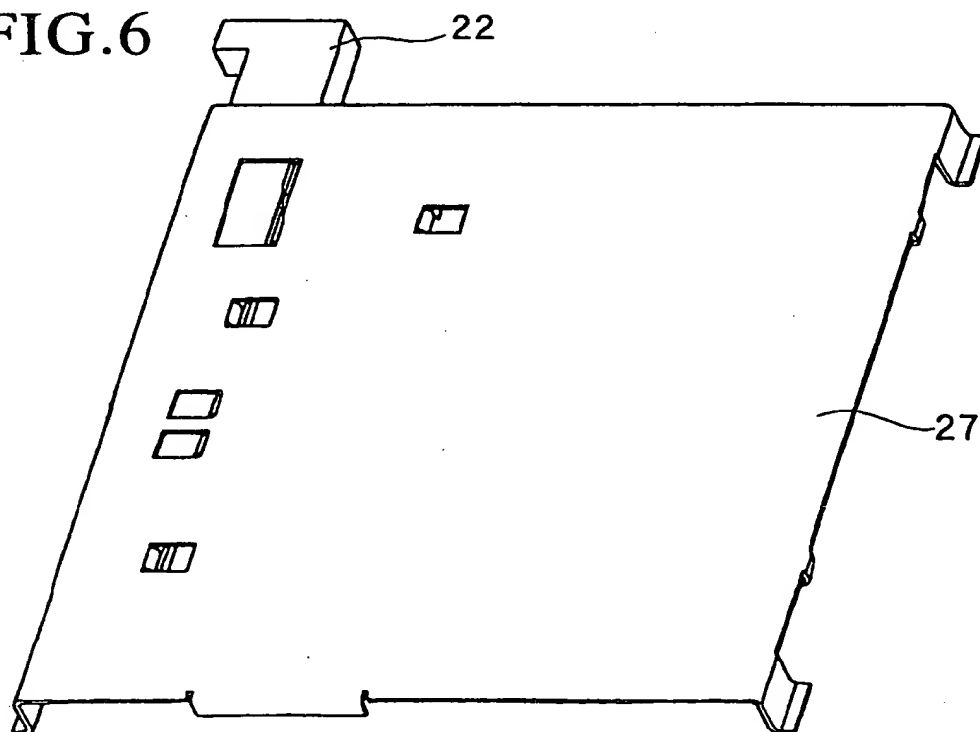


FIG.7

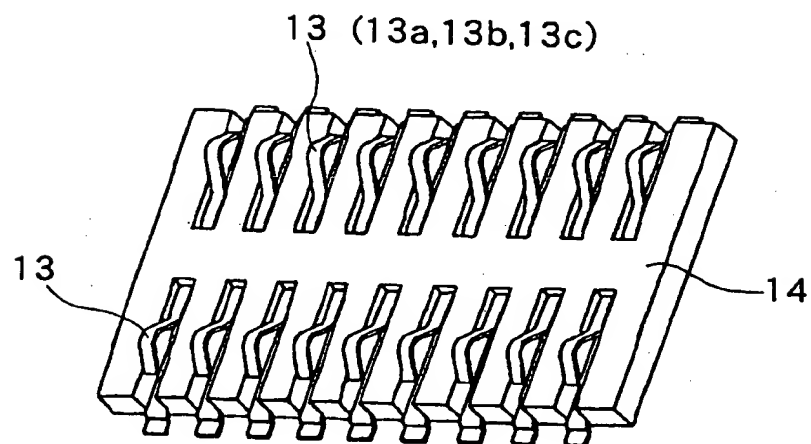


FIG.8

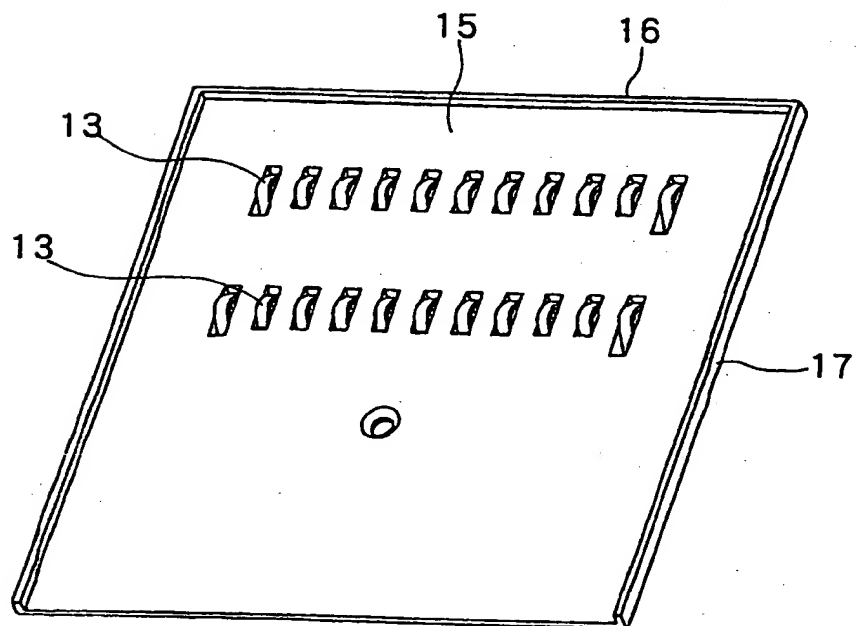


FIG.9

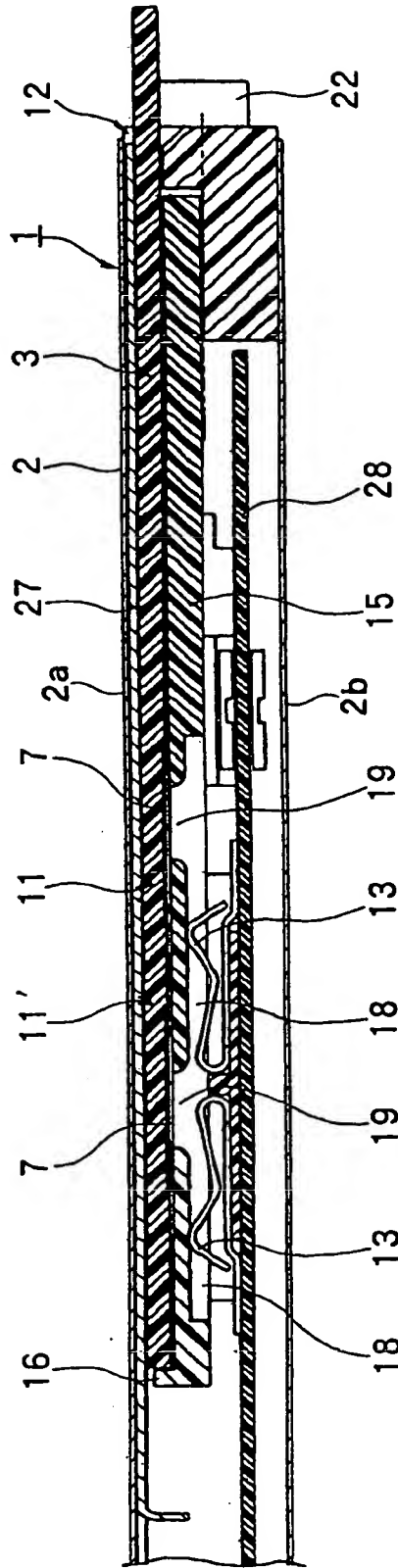


FIG.10

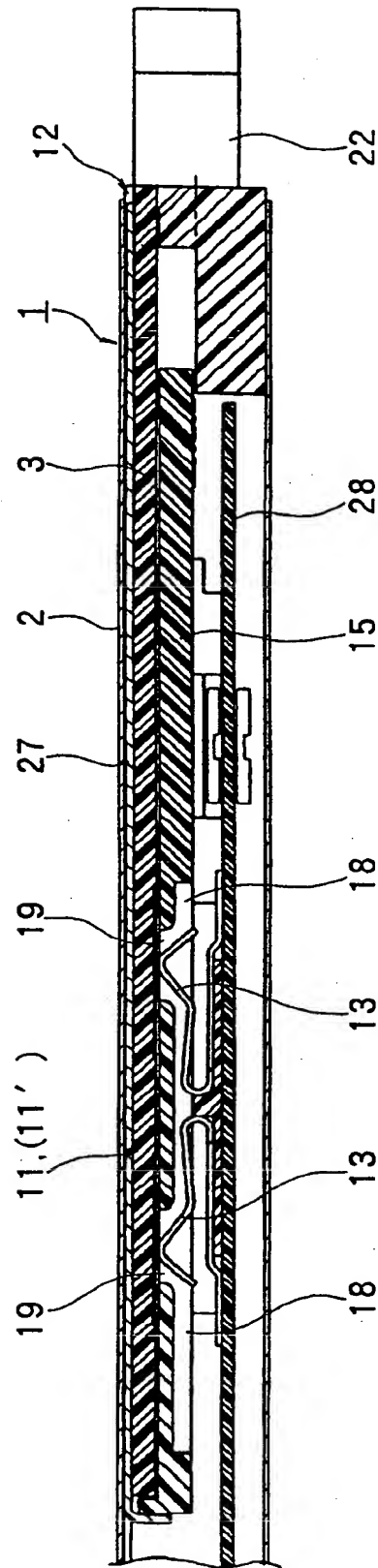


FIG.11(A)

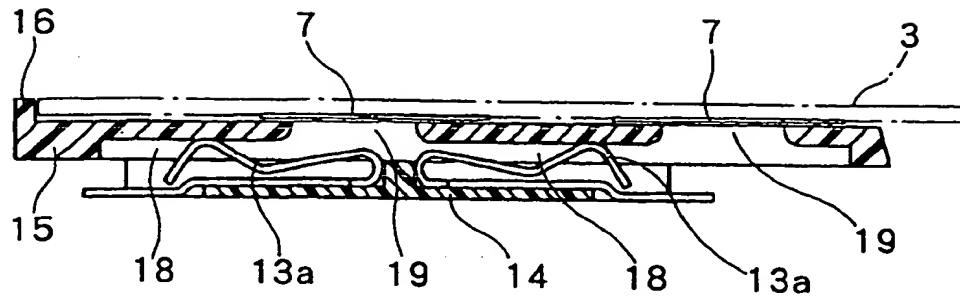


FIG.11(B)

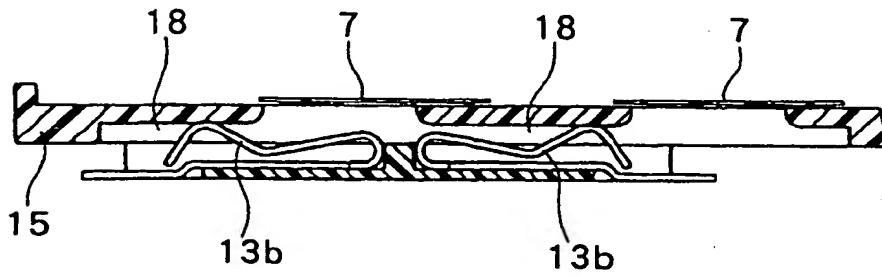


FIG.11(C)

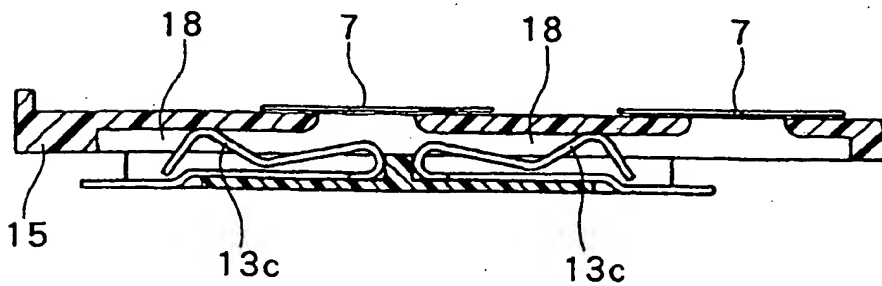


FIG.12(A)

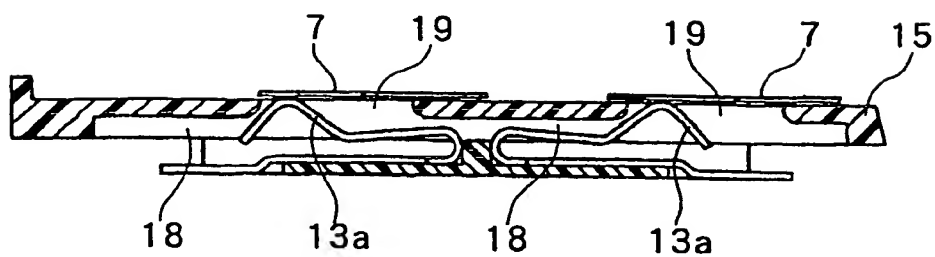


FIG.12(B)

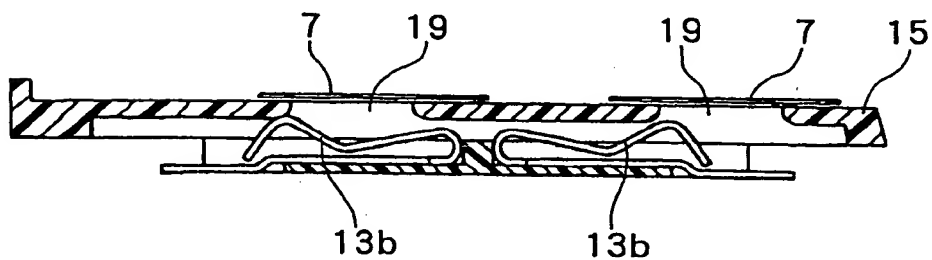


FIG.12(C)

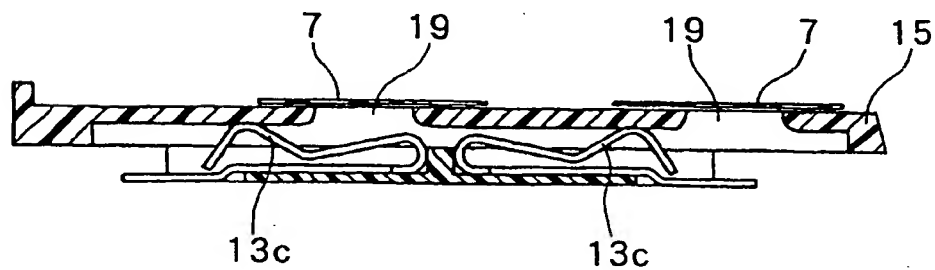


FIG.13(A)

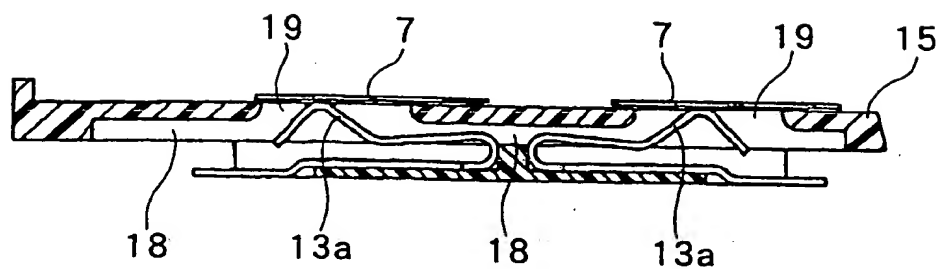


FIG.13(B)

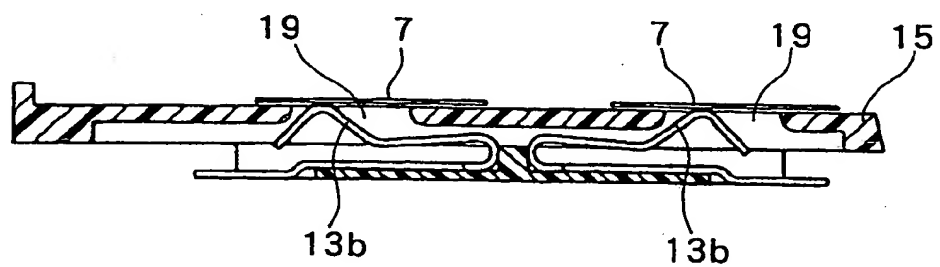


FIG.13(C)

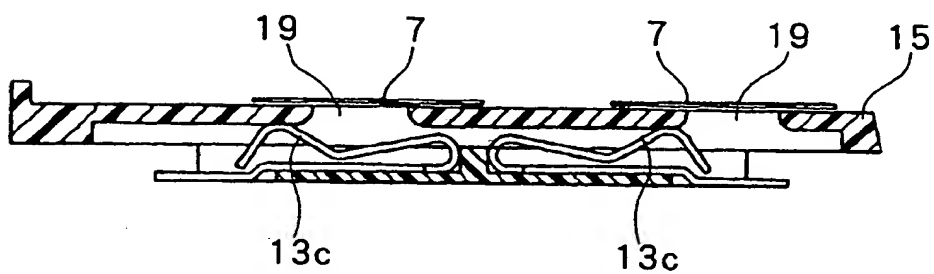


FIG.14(A)

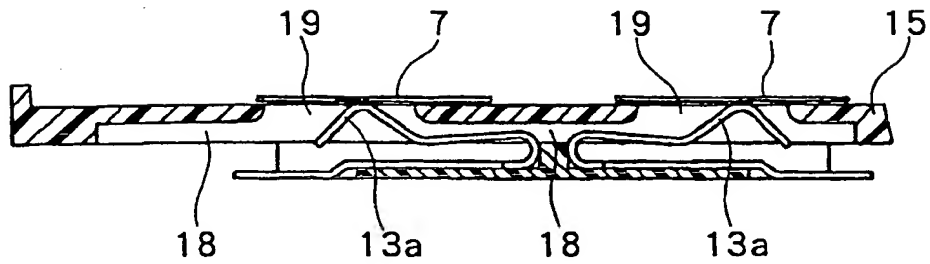


FIG.14(B)

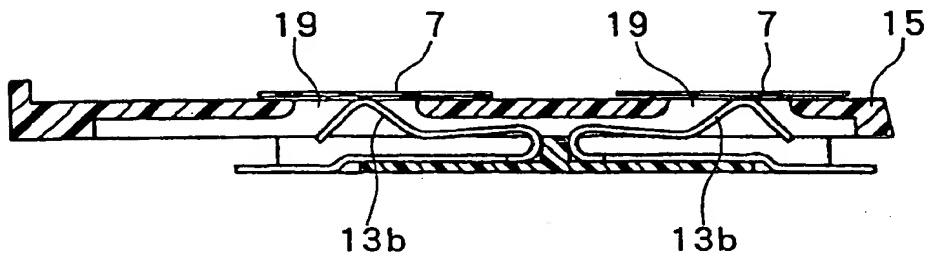
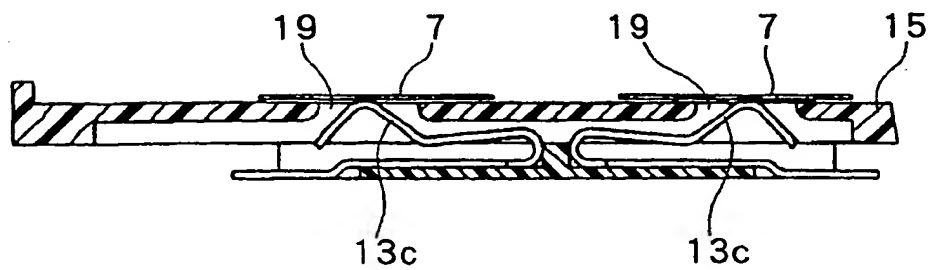


FIG.14(C)







European Patent  
Office

## EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			EP 95306565.3
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 6)
X, P	DE - A - 4 419 073 (NOKIA MOBILE PHONES LTD.) * Totality, especially fig. 1 *	1	G 06 K 19/077
A	EP - A - 0 475 210 (SIEMENS) * Claims 1,2; fig. 1 *	1-4	
A	DE - A - 4 218 970 (AMPHENOL-TUCHEL ELECTRONICS GMBH.) * Claim 1; fig. 1 *	1-4	
A	EP - A - 0 434 192 (I.B.M.) * Abstract; fig. 5 *	1	
A	US - A - 5 136 467 (KANEDA et al.) * Claim 1; fig. 1-5 *	1	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl. 6)
			G 06 K G 07 F H 05 K
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search VIENNA		Date of completion of the search 21-12-1995	Examiner MIHATSEK
<b>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</b> X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

EPO FORM 1501 (01.11.1990)

**THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)**